THE

# NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 14. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, 1850. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

## INSURANCES.

### THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £500,000.

GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.
Edinburgh, 1 George Street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.
William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.
Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.
Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of Life Assurance; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for Assurance, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

### ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

### MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

| | Sea risk. | Harbour risk. |
|---|---|---|
| *Canton Insurance Office,* | Drs. 100,000 | Drs. 200,000 |
| *Bombay Insurance Society,* | ,, 40,000 | ,, 50,000 |
| *Bengal Insurance Society,* | ,, 40,000 | ,, 12,000 |
| *Reliance Marine Insurance Office,* | ,, 25,000 | |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

### THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late Edwards Whitney Bates, in our firm ceased on the 30th September last.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.
Shanghae, 7th October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.
Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. David Olyphant King, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned a Square Grand PIANO FORTE, by Broadwood & Sons.

J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghae, 30th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.
Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON board the Spanish brig *Ylocano,* MANILA ROPE, of the best quality, in different sizes.

JOZE MARTINEZ, Captain of *Ylocano.*
Shanghae, 15th October, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

JUST received ex *Favourite,* a fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, Shipped by Heaton, Lime Street, London, and for sale by the undersigned, consisting of—

*Oilman's Stores.*
Assorted PICKLES in Quarts.
Best White Wine VINEGAR do.
Durham MUSTARD, 1lb. and ½lb.
SAUCES Assorted in Pints.
Salad OIL.
CHILI VINEGAR in Pints.
TARRAGON in Pints.
ANCHOVY Paste.
BLOATER do.
PATE AU DIABLE do.
French MUSTARD
SARDINES.
Bottled FRUITS Assorted.
JAMS 3lb. Jars Assorted.
BUTTER 25lb. and 15lb. Kegs.
Cheddar CHEESE.
Wiltshire BACON in Tins.
Fine York HAMS.
Smoked TONGUES.

*Clothings, &c.*
MERINO SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
COTTON SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
WORSTED SOCKS.
Do. STOCKINGS.
White COTTON SOCKS.
Do. COMFORTERS.
FLANNELS per Yard.
TROWSERS.
WAISTCOATINGS.
GLOVES.
Shirt BUTTONS.
BONNETS.
RIBBONS.
Stay LACES.
Do. TAPES.
BLANKETS 9-4 and 12-4.
COUNTERPANES.
Wellington BOOTS.
Do. SHOES.

*Stationery, &c.*
English Account BOOKS.
Do. Memorandum do.
Office INK STANDS.
Do. PENKNIVES.
GLASS INK STANDS.
Superior STEEL PENS.
Black Lead PENCILS.
Red Lead do.
Red TAPES.
PENS.
QUILLS.
BLOTTING PAPER.
FOOLSCAP PAPER.
POST LETTER do.
Japan INKS.
A large assortment of PENKNIVES.
Do. SCISSARS.

*Sundries.*
CROCKERY-WARE.
GLASSWARE.
SOLAR LAMPS.
Reading do.
Hall do.
CANDLESTICKS with Shades.
LAMP GLASSES.
Cotton WICKS.
Gentlemen's LANTERNS.
Dark do.
Nursery LAMPS.
COCOA-NUT OIL per Pecul.
SPERM OIL 2 dollars per Gallon or 6 bottles.
Do. CANDLES.
Best Pale Yellow SOAPS.
Windsor do.
SPLIT PEAS 10lb. per dollar.
PEARL BARLEY 8lb. do.
Real Scotch OATMEAL.
COFFEE 8lb. per dollar.
CURRANTS in Jars at 3 dollars.
BUTTER by single Pound, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.
Shanghae, 3rd October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

*Oilman's Stores.*
PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

*Ship Chandler's Stores.*
Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored.
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ¾, 1, 1¼, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

*Wines and Spirits.*
Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.
The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

*Sundries.*
A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 2nd October, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard,*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.
Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and Sill's BUTTER.
Apply at
BULL, NYE & Co.'s *Godowns.*
Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.
Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
*N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tse-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

*North-China Herald* Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will not be answerable, for any debt, or debts, that the Crew of the Barque *Favorite,* of London, may contract here.

A. H. S. LEISK, *Commander,*
Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

TAKE NOTICE.

BOTH foreign Residents and Chinese Subjects that, I, the undersigned will not be responsible for any debt, or debts, that may be contracted by the Crew, of the Ship [illegible], of Liverpool.

W. JOHNS, H.C.S., *Commander.*
Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

A CARD.

R. A. BRINE,
GENERAL AGENT, AUCTIONEER, AND ACCOUNTANT,
SHANGHAE.
19th October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

*North-China Herald* Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

*North-China Herald* Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

## ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

During the Week ending 31st October, 1850.

The first few days of the past week have been very fine, the column of Mercury in the Barometer standing unusually high, and the prevailing quarter of the wind being N.W. On Sunday the Mercury began to decline and has continued to fall up to the present time; the wind hauled to the S.E.; the temperature rose several degrees, more particularly on Tuesday; and the last three days have been more or less wet and disagreeable.

### TABLE
### MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, and OMBROMETER.

| October. | | Barometer. | | Thermometer. | | Wind. | | Rain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 |
| 25 | F. | 30.39 | 30.32 | 62. | 69. | N.W. | E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26 | S. | 30.47 | 30.35 | 62.5 | 69.5 | N.W. | E. by S. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | *S.* | 30.42 | 30.38 | 66. | 72.5 | S.E. | S.E. to S.S.W. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28 | M. | 30.31 | 30.47 | 69. | 60.5 | S. | N.W. | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| 29 | Tu. | 30.17 | 30.42 | 72. | 52.5 | S.W. to W. | N.W. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30 | W. | 30.17 | 30.42 | 65. | 53. | N.E. | W. to N.W. | 0.34 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Th. | 30.10 | 30.53 | 65.5 | 59. | E. | N.N.W. to N.E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | | | | | Total | 0.34 | 0.02 |

Shanghae, 31st October, 1850.

## Chinese Tariff of 1786. *(Continued from No. 10.)*

### SCALE OF DUTIES.

| Article | | | Taels. | Mace. | Candareens. | Cash. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Silks, Satins, Thread, Cotton Cloths, &c.** | | | | | | |
| 'Shang Ling,' and best Gauze, | every | piece | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Medium Ling, and medium Gauze, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Canton best Crape, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Canton medium Crape, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Red Crape, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Figured or flowered Crape, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Middling quality Crape or Gauze, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Best Gauze, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Felted Hair or coarse Wool, | ,, | chang | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Sze-yang (or foreign) Lutestrings, | ,, | piece | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Thŭn-keuen, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Lutestrings, (in general) | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 'Too' (or native) Lutestrings, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Woollens (or To-lo-ne), | ,, | chang | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| '*Ta-hung Ko-yang*' or Scarlet Blankets, | ,, | piece | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Blankets, (other colours) | ,, | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Velvets, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Kee-taze, (of hair) | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Foreign Twilled Cloth, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Linen or Sail Cloth, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Middling quality Cotton Cloth, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Long and broad large Cotton Cloth, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Fine Summer Cloth, (? Grass-cloth) | ,, | 10 pieces | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Winter Cloth of Cotton, | ,, | 10 ,, | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Coarse Winter and Summer Cloth, | ,, | 10 ,, | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| The best *Ke* (? Hempen) Cloth, | ,, | piece | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Fine Hemp (Cloth) | ,, | 10 pieces | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Yun, Sze, and medium *Ke* Cloth, | ,, | piece | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Keang-yin, and Kea-hin, small Cloths, | ,, | 10 pieces | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Coarse Hempen Cloths, | ,, | 10 ,, | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Loochoo's Coarse Hempen Cloths, | ,, | piece | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Silk Thread, Gold Thread, and *Jung-sei* for Cap tassels, | ,, | 100 catties | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Raw Silk, (Hoo-sze) | ,, | 100 ,, | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Floss Silk, (Hoo-meen) | ,, | 100 ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Native (*to* ? Shanghae) Silk, | ,, | 100 ,, | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Chung-sze, (? 'insect' silk) | ,, | 100 ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton Thread, Hempen Thread, | ,, | 100 ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton Yarn, | ,, | 100 ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cleaned Raw Cotton, | ,, | 100 ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best description of rain protectors being of coarse hair for hanging over Caps, | ,, | catty | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Medium quality do. do. do. | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Uncleaned or seed Cotton, | ,, | 100 catties | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Coarse refuse Cotton, | ,, | 100 ,, | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| **Skins, Furs, &c.** | | | | | | |
| *Yin-shoo* Skins, | every | 100 skins | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Squirrel Skins, | ,, | 100 ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheep, Goat, and Dog Skins, | ,, | 100 ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Superior Sheep Skins, | ,, | 100 ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Leopard Skins, | ,, | skin | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Oxen, Cow, Horse, Mule, and Ass Skins, | ,, | 10 skins | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Tiger and Wolf Skins, | ,, | skin | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Marten Furs, | ,, | ,, | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Otter and "*Lo*" Skins, | ,, | 10 skins | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Medium Marten Skins, | ,, | skin | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Old and Young Deer Skins, Wild Dog and Wild Hog Skins, | ,, | 10 skins | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Inferior Marten Skins, Fox and cleaned Squirrel Skins, | ,, | skin | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Carpetting, | ,, | 100 catties | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Large Velvet Carpets or Rugs, | each | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Cotton Carpets, Hair or Coir Rugs, | ,, | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Small Velvet Rugs, | ,, | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Cotton, Silk, and Miscellaneous Articles.** | | | | | | |
| Elephant Skins spread open, | every | 100 catties | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton Thread Cloths for wrapping up cash or money and carrying it on the shoulders, | ,, | catty | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Handkerchiefs, | per | 100 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| '*Hŏo-kin*' for wrapping round the waist, | ,, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| "Hangings" for boats, temples, &c., | each | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Foreign Cotton Handkerchiefs, | ,, | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |

* Export duty by Foreign vessels 10 taels per pecul.

*(To be continued.)*

THE
# NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 2nd NOVEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
*Officiating Minister.*

## TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTOR, to the Church Fund has been received, but its contents are too acrimonious and unjust, for insertion in our columns.

WOOSUNG is inadmissible—being little more than an advertisement and puff—which, if inserted, would not, even please the parties so much lauded; and would be doing our Contributor, YOUNG SALT, a gross injustice.

ERRATUM—In the title of a native work on Geography, reviewed in Nos. 9 and 13 of our journal—the author's name should have been written

SEU KE-YU SUNG K'AN 徐繼[illegible]松龕.

LOCAL PROCLAMATION, prohibiting the use of smuggled Salt, in our next.

## LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, | 24th Aug. | Sydney, | 14th July |
| Calcutta, | 17th Sept. | Amoy, | 29th Sept. |
| Bombay, | 19th Sept. | Hongkong, | 16th Oct. |
| Madras, | 14th Sept. | Ningpo, | 4th Oct. |
| Singapore, | 4th Oct. | New York, | 13th Aug. |
| Penang, | 1st Oct. | San Francisco, | 4th Sept. |
| Batavia, | 25th Sept. | Sdwich. Islands, | —th Sept. |
| Manila, | 17th Sept. | | |

WE have much pleasure in presenting to our readers, this week, a very complete answer to INQUIRER, upon the subject of the Government Post: and we are promised a second notice upon the postal arrangements adopted for the use of the people. This has required much investigation, and we beg publicly to thank our valued correspondent for the full and explicit particulars which he has drawn together, for the elucidation of this important subject.

The information has only been withheld a space, in order to render it the more complete and satisfactory; and we trust INQUIRER, and our readers, generally, will be now satisfied with the amount of light thrown upon the question brought before us.

WE are happy in being able to place before our readers, a very interesting account of a visit which H. M. War Steamer *Reynard*, has recently made to the Loochoo islands, and has by the energetic interference of Captain Cracroft, aided by the well timed assistance of his Lordship, the Bishop of Victoria, been we trust the means of rendering Dr. Bettelheim's sojourn in that country more endurable than, hitherto, it has been. We shall be glad to find that it is followed up by a visit to Japan.

THE visit of H. M. Steam-sloop, *Reynard*, to the Great Loochoo, promises to have a most favorable result in ameliorating the condition of Dr. Bettelheim, whose missionary labours, for the last four years and a-half, have been productive of but little benefit towards the propagation of Christianity in that remote region.

The *Reynard* carried an official despatch from Lord Palmerston intimating that the British Government took an interest in Dr. Bettelheim's welfare, and would view with great displeasure any attempt, on the part of the Loochooans, to expel him from the Island. In making this known to the authorities, Captain Cracroft was ably seconded by the Bishop of Victoria who was on board the *Reynard*, and acted as Interpreter, which His Lordship's knowledge of Chinese enabled him to do, without the necessity of Dr. Bettelheim's intervention.

An interview with the Governor of Napa took place on the 5th of October, when the grievances of which Dr. Bettelheim had too much reason to complain, were laid before him. Two of these charges were serious; ill-treatment and violence towards himself, he having been publicly beaten in the market place of Napa, on the 6th of January last, and gross insult to his wife. Eighteen hours were given for a reply, in explanation of the charges. On the 9th, the Vice-roy and Governor of the Island arrived at Napa, from Sheudi the Capital, and as this was an occasion when a show of force might be deemed politic, Captain Cracroft and the Bishop proceeded to the place of meeting attended by a guard of fifty men and all the officers of the *Reynard* in full dress. Their presence it is more than probable contributed something towards the satisfactory result which we have the gratification of recording. The Vice-roy there distinctly stated that Dr. Bettelheim should be very differently treated for the future. The explanation or reply to Dr. Bettelheim's charges was accepted and has since been forwarded to Hongkong for the consideration of His Excellency H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. The *Reynard* left the Island on the 10th, after a friendly visit from all the chiefs, and an interchange of presents, having made an impression that will not soon be forgotten. The *Reynard* is the first steam-vessel that has visited that part of the world, and we trust ere long to hear of her being ordered to Japan, where doubtless these proceedings will soon be known, and as certainly disapproved of.

Dr. Bettelheim's time has not been altogether thrown away. Though he has not succeeded in making any converts, he has translated the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles into Loochooan, and he is now busy with the rest of the New Testament, which he hopes to complete, during the next twelve month. He has also nearly finished ready for the press a Japanese Dictionary.

ON the morning of Monday last, a large Snake was discovered lying close to the door of Messrs. Turner & Co.'s dwelling house, information being given to the residents, Mr. Scarth shot it. Upon examination it proved to be a very extraordinary specimen—none of the Chinese, many of whom have inspected it, having seen one before either so large or as they say of the same description.

The head was flat and about 3 inches long, but the jaws were so shattered with the shot that it could not be accurately ascertained, whether, the Serpent was venemous or not. The body was 10½ inches in girth at the thickest part, and the skin is upwards of 12 feet long. No food of any kind was found in its intestines. The marks on the skin are very distinct and beautiful, almost exactly resembling those of the Boa constrictor.

WE hear that the Fukien man who committed the murder, noticed last week, has been apprehended. It seems his unfortunate victim had been proceeding late in the evening, beyond the west gate, carrying with him about two hundred dollars to negociate a purchase of cotton, when he was robbed and murdered. His body was found the following day in the Golgotha near the Ningpo Society's Hall, north-west of the city.

WE hear that Lin-kwei, the Taoutae of this place, who lately left on a visit to the Governor-General, has been promoted by the Emperor to the rank of Gan-cha-sze or Provincial Judge. The Hai-fang Lan who acts during his absence has also been promoted to be Che-foo or Prefect of Sung-kiang-foo.

We have not learned when the Taoutae is likely to leave this post. His promotion must be a source of satisfaction to those foreigners who are acquainted with his character, and uniform good will towards the "men from afar." He will probably act a conspicuous part in the future official intercourse of this country with foreign nations. A brother of his was lately a Member of the Cabinet. We should observe that the ostensible reason of his being promoted as given in the *Peking Gazette*, is his having effected fifteen different captures of Pirates. Those who occasionally visit the building yards will have seen the fine war junks built last year, after the model of the large Macao lorchas.

## PEKIN REPORTER.

## SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

*Nos. 95 and 98, Sept. 6th to 13th, 1850.*

### DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

*Luh Keenying*, Governor-General of *Keang-nan* and *Keang-se*, having reported the results of his review of the *Soo-chow, Sung-keang, Chang-chow, Chin-keang, Nan-king*, and *Yang-chow* troops, the Emperor decrees that the Major of a division in *Soo-chow* be dismissed the service for clumsiness in the use of the bow, and a captain in the *Chuen-sha* district to be degraded one step for the same cause, remarking with reference to the latter that only his intelligence and diligence save him from total dismissal.

The Governor-General having also reported upon the demerits of several officers under his jurisdiction, the Emperor commands him to degrade a *Taou-tae* for covetousness, and utter want of sympathy with the people; a *Che-foo* for being a knave; a *Che-chow* for stupidity and drunkenness, (a very aged officer of infamous notoriety); a *Che-heen* for general mis-management; and a *Heen-ching* for remissness in duty: to dismiss altogether from public service, a *Che-heen* for inability, another for dulness of perception, and general obtuseness, and a third for want of sympathy with the people; and to remove from office but retain on the spot for employment in less responsible situations, two *Che-heens*, one whose talents are so scanty as to render him utterly inefficient, and another whose energies are so worn out that he can scarcely attend to his duties.

"The following Imperial Edict has been received: *Luh Keenying*, Governor-General of "*Keang-nan*, and *Keang-se*, (and *Foo Shingheun*, "Governor of *Keang-nan*, have requested Us to "bestow Our commendation on certain officers who "have exerted themselves in the seizure of pirates, "and have presented for Our inspection a list of "the names of the most deserving. Repeated "instances have occurred of daring piracies upon "the seas which wash the *Keang-nan* coasts. The "said Governor-General and Governor have caused their subordinate, officers to engage water "braves, and procure an additional number of "war junks, and have moved against the pirates "with such good effect, that more than 200 of the "marauders have been captured from time to "time. The officers thus engaged do certainly "merit some reward. Let therefore the request "of the Governor-General and Governor be "granted, and let *Linkwei*, Intendant of Circuit "for *Soochow-foo, Sungkeang-foo*, and *Taetsang-chow*, (Taoutae at Shanghae,) be rewarded with the rank of a Provincial Judge, to which "position let him be promoted, on the first vacancy; let *Woo Keenchang* (Samqua), be noted "down, and when an Intendantship in *Keang-soo*, "shall fall vacant, let his name be inserted into "the list of candidates, and presented to us for selection; let *Lan Weiwan*, Sub-prefect at Shanghae, be promoted to the Magistracy of a Prefecture, and await the step in his present office; "let *Kwei Haetseuen*, now waiting appointment "to the Magistracy of a maritime district, be promoted to a Sub-prefect, so soon as he shall obtain the appointment he expects, but let him "change his button forthwith; let *Ye Changhwa*, "now waiting appointment to the Magistracy of "a district, be promoted to the very first vacancy. "And let *Chin Che*, Secretary of the district of "*Shan*, be promoted to that step to which he is "entitled in the province in which he now serves. "Let the proper Board be made aware of these "changes."—Respect this.

### MEMORIALS.

The following Memorial is presented to His Majesty by *Saeshangah*, Commander-in-chief of the Garrison of Peking.

"On the 21st day of the present month the "keeper of the *Seuen-woo* Gate, reported the "seizure of a book together with other papers, "upon the person of one *Ting Kwangming*, a native of *Shan-tung* while passing through the "Gate. The prisoner was at once examined by "*Wanking* my predecessor; but the delivery of "the seals of office into my hands has prevented "the early report of the case to Your Majesty "before this time. *Ting Kwangming*, on being "examined deposed as follows"—

"I am 30 years of age, and a native of the District of *Leih-ching* in *Tsenan-foo*, the Capital of "*Shan-tung*. From my youth up I have been "brought up in the Romanist faith. In the 24th "and 25th years of *Taoukwang*, while on a visit of "pleasure to *Taegan-foo*, I heard that *Lo-luy-sze* "a native of Rome, a city in the Great west, was "lodging in a shop in the town, and being a member of the same Ch[urch] with himself, I at once "went to the house [to] place myself under his "guidance. He gave me to understand that he "had, when residing at Canton, assisted *Keying* in "arranging the affairs of the English Barbarians, "and had so won upon him by his good conduct, that "that statesman promised to represent him most "favorably to the Emperor, directing him to wait "in *Shan-tung* until he heard from him. Not receiving any further tidings from him on the "subject, he left *Shan-tung* for Shanghae, where "he built himself a house, from which with a "telescope he kept a look out against the incursions of the red-haired Englishmen, whom he "thus succeeded more than once in driving back. "In the 4th month of the 26th year, I came to "Peking, and opened a shop for the sale of bows "within the bastion of the *Seuen-woo* Gate. In "the 8th month of the 28th year, I wrote a petition to *Keying*, which I commissioned a friend "of mine named *Wang* to present to him. Whether "or not this paper ever reached the minister, I "cannot say, for I have never met *Wang* since "then. In the 3rd month of the 29th year, *Lo-luy-sze* (the Romanist foreigner) sent a servant "of his named *Kaou* to Peking, who took up his "quarters in a shop, the name of which I cannot "recollect, situated upon the *Se-ho-yuen* canal, "outside of the *Ching-yang* Gate. Hearing of his "arrival, I visited him, and enquired upon what "business he had come. He told me that *Lo-luy-sze* had sent him to the Capital to enquire "what progress the representation which *Keying* "had promised to make of his zeal in arranging "English affairs, had made. I thereupon informed him that there was a report that *Keying* had "already noticed the subject to the Emperor, and "that a Romish Church was about to be built "in consequence, and I advised him not to move "further in the matter, lest he should do harm. "Having done this I wrote a letter to *So-luy-sze*, "which I gave to *Kaou* and told him to take back. "He returned with it forthwith. At that time I "had not as yet presented any petition at the residence of *Keying*, but since then, during the "5th and 7th months of this year, I have addressed him four several times, and carried my letters to his own house, but the door-keeper has "conveyed none of these into his hands. On the "21st day of this month I entered the *Seuen-woo* "Gate with a fifth petition in my hand, when the "officers on guard hearing of it took me up, and "sent me to this office with both my petition and "a copy thereof which I had intended to keep."

"Having taken the above deposition, I ordered "the prisoner to put upon paper the substance of "the letter which he gave to the man *Kaou* to "carry back to *Lo-luy-sze*, and I find that it "agrees in the main with his own story. I have "therefore to request Your Majesty's permission "to hand over the prisoner *Ting Kwangming* for "trial to the Board of Punishments. A most "respectful Memorial."

## THE GOVERNMENT POST.

SHANGHAE, 16th October, 1850.

*To the Editor of the*

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—In No. 10 of the *Herald*, a correspondent appears under the modest signature of AN INQUIRER. It is evident he belongs to that portion of the foreign community, who are not satisfied with either *the kind* or the *amount* of knowledge they have hitherto possessed regarding China and the Chinese. Much of this they had acquired perhaps from nursery tales, or "random recollections," or "notes taken" during a hasty campaign; but, now that they themselves are brought to "the middle kingdom," they wish by personal inquiry to verify, correct, and enlarge their acquaintance with the immense field that here lies open to their investigation.

Perhaps the following details will be acceptable to all such, or, at least, to your correspondent AN INQUIRER, to whom they are offered in reply to his inquiries regarding *the postal arrangements—First, of the Chinese Government,—Secondly, of the Chinese people.*—

*First*, Of the postal arrangements, *which are immediately under the control of the Government*, we are able to glean but few particulars. This may be accounted for, chiefly because they are so appropriated by the Government to its own convenience, that the "*profanum vulgus*" is shut out from any extensive participation in the benefits of the system. These arrangements are placed under the cognizance of the Board of war at Peking, where there is a Central Establishment called the *Te-tang-ya-mun*, which, if translated literally, would be scarcely intelligible, and may with propriety be rendered, "The office for the conveyance (of despatches, &c., from stage to) stage."

In connection with this Central office, and resident at Peking, there are 16 Postmasters, who are appointed by the crown to superintend the postal arrangements throughout the empire, and are distributed in the following manner:—

One Postmaster for the united provinces } of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*.
Do. Do. of *Shensi* and *Kansuh*.
Do. Do. of *Nganhwui* and *Kiangsoo*.
One for each of the remaining twelve provinces.
One for the two departments, which respectively have oversight of the "*Yellow River*," and the "*Grand Canal*."

To these officers at the metropolis is entrusted the transmission of Government Intelligence to the provinces under their respective charges. From Peking en route to the different provinces there are public roads upon which, at every interval of sixty *le* or twenty miles, there is a military station supplied both with couriers and relays of horses. These roads lead directly to the Branch Post-offices in each provincial capital, the managers of which (as appears from the "*Red Book*") also derive their appointments from the Emperor. From these provincial capitals minor ramifications strike off to the departmental cities and district towns, where we find "paou-fangs" or "news offices" also under the surveillance of Government. Of these "paou-fangs," we have one in Shanghae, at *Se-tsang-kiaou*, near the west gate.

The times of departure from the metropolis are not certain, but generally every sixth day: the expenses are entirely borne by the government: the bags are almost always carried on horseback: the quickest rate of travelling does not appear to exceed fifty miles per diem,—for the post, from PEKING to SUCHOW,* by this mode of conveyance, ordinarily occupies eighteen days; and no deviation from the usual route is allowed, even for the sake of saving time, strength, or expense.

The question now arises, "what is the use of all this system under the control of the *Te-tang-ya-mun?*" The object of the establishment appears mainly to be the transmission of Government News from the Metropolis of the Empire to the Provincial Capitals and thence to the various departments and districts.

The bulk of the documents, papers, &c., &c., entrusted to this branch of Government service, as far as we can learn with any degree of precision, may be arranged under the following heads:—

*First, The Peking Reporters.* Some details are already given upon this, in No. 7 of the *Herald*, which preclude the necessity of adding anything further at present.

*Secondly, Official despatches*, addressed under cover to the parties interested, notifying their promotion, degradation, suspension, removal, furlough, &c.

*Thirdly, Notices of the literary honours* gained at PEKING, or, the announcement of the names of the successful candidates who have tried their fortunes in the Imperial city, and attained the degrees of *Keu-jin, Tsin-sz', Han-lin*, and *Chwang-yuen*. This requires a few words of explanation.

Of the literary degrees, the first, that of *Sew-tsai*, is the result of trial only in the native district of the candidate.

The scene of competition for *Keu-jin*, or the second degree, is either in the Capital of one's native province, or in the metropolis of the Empire,—at which latter, with certain limitations, aspirants from all parts of the country may secure it after rigorous examination. The higher degrees (*Tsin-sz', Han-lin*, and *Chwang-yuen*) follow in succession and can be obtained at PEKING alone. But that the fame of those, who have secured such honours within the walls of the Imperial city, may be spread far and wide, the *Te-tang-ya-mun* is called into requisition, and, through this authentic channel, the names and distinctions of the fortunate competitors are made known to their friends and countrymen.

*Fourthly*, This Institution is also entrusted with the conveyance of all presents, tokens of favour, and badges of honour, which His Imperial Majesty may be pleased to confer on his faithful subjects, in the shape of tablets, inscriptions, buttons, robes, ginseng, money, peacocks' tails, and pieces of silk, &c.

The services of the *Tetang* office appear to be confined to the transmission of documents, &c., as above classified.

One naturally inquires—"What then becomes of the 'Imperial Replies,' 'Special Edicts,' 'Urgent Commands,' 'Quick Despatches,' 'Secret Summonses?' How are they conveyed from the Seat of Government to their destinations?"

These, under the direction of the Boards from which they emanate, are forwarded to one of the courier establishments, of which at PEKING there are thirteen, all under the control of the *Gan-chah-se* of the Province. Thence they are despatched by special messengers, who pursue their course on horseback, at a rate ranging from two hundred to six hundred *le* a day,† according to the urgency of their commission. At the different post-houses along the whole route there are relays of horses; and, except in very special cases, the couriers (of whom it is required that several should be always in readiness at each station,) may relieve one another.

It appears that, in each province, there is a fixed number of horses assigned for the use of this department. But, should there be an unexpected demand for more, the courier office is at liberty to borrow horses from the people or impress them into the public service.

It may be well here to observe that, in connection with the Military Board, and immediately under its orders, there are at PEKING twenty-one officers, or special messengers, (whose names appear every quarter in the *Red Book*,) who are required to be upon the spot and are liable at any moment to be deputed as the bearers of special despatches from that Board, and from that Board alone. In like manner the Board of Revenue has a list of messengers at its call and service.

Hitherto we have spoken only of the postal communications leading *from* the seat of Government *to* the different parts of the Empire. The inquiry will suggest itself, whether the same mode of communication is adopted in the return-posts *from* the provinces *to* the Metropolis. In this case, the *Te-tang-ya-mun* seems to be of little, if of any, service;—for all reports, remonstrances, complaints, memorials, and petitions, addressed to the six Boards or to the Emperor, are forwarded by expresses in the same manner as above stated. These provincial expresses are also under the jurisdiction of the provincial *Gan-chah-sz'*. So, in the separate provinces, the Governmental correspondence to and fro between the Provincial Capital and the inferior districts, is all carried by men on foot or on horseback.

Take, for instance, the district of Shanghae. According to its statistics, there are some fifteen or twenty couriers at the service of the Magistrates, for whom (including food, &c., for their horses) there is an annual grant, voted by the Provincial Government, amounting to the small pittance of but 190 taels. The central post-station of the district stands in the city to the east of the *Chekeen's* office. From this there are two post-roads, the one leading in a southerly direction to the *Lung-hwa* pagoda and from thence into the *Hwa-ting* district, the other running to the north into the *Kiating* district. Upon these respective lines, there are post-stations almost at every interval of three miles, at each of which it is expected that three men should always be in readiness to convey official despatches.

In the present day of railway speed and electric telegraphs, it makes one uneasy and impatient as he thinks of the slow, clumsy, and cumbersome machinery, employed here for carrying on the official correspondence of an Empire,—the length of which approaches 2,500 miles whilst its breadth exceeds 2,000 miles, and within whose territory there lie 18 provinces occupied by 300,000,000 of active, and industrious subjects!

We are at once carried back to the VIth century before the Christian era, when *Cyrus the Great* established the *angerie* system in his *Persian* dominions. Of that system we have the following memorandum from the pen of *Xenophon*, (in his Cyropædia B. 8., C. 6., § 7.,) which, as it shows that there is some similarity in it to the arrangements we have related above, may be appropriately introduced in this place. The historian observes—

"We find yet one other plan (adopted by the King) on account of the magnitude of his Empire, viz., that by which he might obtain speedy information of the state of affairs at the remotest parts of his domains. Having calculated how much ground a horse could travel over in one day, without too hard driving,—he planted stations at equidistances.‡ There he lodged both horses and grooms; and withal appointed a manager over each post-house, to receive and deliver the official letters,—provide for the worn-out couriers and horses,—and send on fresh relays."

*Herodotus*, speaking of the same, says—

"Neither rain nor snow, neither heat nor night prevents them from pursuing their course with the utmost rapidity. The first courier hands his despatches to the second, and the second to the third, and so on until they pass through the hands of all the messengers. They also had authority to press into their service, men, horses, and boats."

And it is some such "law of the Medes and Persians" that prevails in the Empire of China eighteen centuries and a-half after the opening of the Christian era!

But, after this digression, we come to the question, whether or not these va-

* 900 miles.

† From 60 to 180 miles per diem.

‡ [illegible] says the interval between the stations was about 4 miles.

rious modes, of conveying Government intelligence and official correspondence, are *open to the people*. From all we can gather, there is no reason for supposing that they are open to the public. At least they are not professedly so. We find, however, that private individuals do occasionally, as a matter of special favour, obtain permission to avail themselves of the Government posts for the transmission of their private letters, but, in this case, it is required that all such be enclosed within the stamped cover of a Government despatch, and it is to be vouched that *no money* is contained within the private envelope.

As this brings us to the postal arrangements existing among the people themselves,—we must defer our remarks upon the second part of An Inquirer's questions until another opportunity.—Yours,

W. C. M.

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The death of General Taylor,* late President of the United States of America, having now been officially declared by the American Consul here: we have given a few extracts elucidating the early history of this brave soldier, which want of space compelled us to delay until our present number. As he was a remarkable man in his day, we shall not apologise for offering the following short account of the deceased General, drawn from a work called "Taylor and his Generals," published in Philadelphia in 1847. Zachary Taylor the subject of the following memoir, was born in Orange Country, Virginia, in 1790, (other accounts say 1784), consequently was about 60 years of age at his death—"he early showed a predilection for the exercises and accomplishments, which become a soldier." His father gratified his son's desire to enter the army and obtained for him a lieutenancy, in 1808, in the 7th Regiment of Infantry of the U. S. America. The Americans were, at this time, ripe for war—in 1812, on the breaking out of the war between U. S. of America and Great Britain, Captain Taylor was sent to repel the border warfare of the Indians, in the western country—he succeeded to the command of Fort Harrison, and greatly distinguished himself by his coolness and intrepidity, repulsed a very formidable attack of the Indians, made under cover of a very dark night, wherein they succeeded in firing some of the outworks. After a vigorous defence of seven hours duration, the works were repaired and the fort again placed in a state of security, although the men had to work under a constant "fire of ball and showers of arrows, in every part of the parade." He and his men were besieged some time in this fort with a very scanty supply of provisions, but were at length relieved by General Hopkins' forces.

President Madison rewarded the brave defence of Fort Harrison by bestowing a majority on its commander, who continued to give his valuable services to the State by his defence of the western country.

During the peace which succeeded President Taylor is believed to have employed his retirement in the resources an elegant mind is ever prone to pursue by studying the best literature of his day, sufficient evidence of this has been given "in his published despatches, which are all models of style, attracting the unbounded admiration of the first scholars of the age both in Europe and America."

In 1832, Taylor obtained his Coloneley, and served in the war in Florida. General Jackson stiled this "a war of movements," which consisted of numerous abortive attempts to surround the Indians who were too wary to be entrapped.

In 1837, President Taylor succeeded in bringing on a General action at *Okee Chobee*, he had under his command (Indians included) above a thousand men—with these he pursued the Indians into their fastnesses amidst the swamps of the prairies and after many a harassing and wearisome march, at length overtook them, or to give his own words "we reached the swamp, which separated us from the enemy, three-quarters of a mile in breadth, being totally impassable for horse, and nearly so for foot, covered with a thick growth of *saw-grass* five feet high, about knee deep in mud and water, which extended to the left, as far as the eye could reach, and to the right to a part of the swamp and hummock we had just crossed, through which ran a deep creek." The spirited account of the action is too long to transfer to our columns, suffice it to say, that after a most determined contest, the enemy were forced from every point of defence upon the banks of "the great lake OkeeChobee,† which was in the rear of the enemy's position, and on which their encampment extended more than a mile. In this march Colonel Taylor had forced his way 145 miles, mostly, through an "unexplored wilderness without guides."

In this severe action 120 of his officers were badly wounded, and had to be conveyed back to Tampa bay, (whence they set out;) in rudely constructed litters formed with the hatchet and the knife, and covered with dried hides found on the field of battle.

The great merit displayed by President Taylor in the abovementioned action obtained for him "the warmest commendation of the Secretary of War, in his report to Congress, and he was immediately made brevet rank Brigadier General, with the chief command in Florida.

After directing the "difficult and discouraging "war of movements" until 1840" he was sent to the southern department of the army, including Louisiana, Mississipi, Alabama and Georgia; from this he obtained command of the "Army of Occupation" which has since covered itself with glory."

The career of General Taylor in Mexico is so recent, and has been so fully detailed in other publications, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here, we shall therefore, merely glance at it rapidly and subsequently proceed to examine what figure he made as a Politician and President of the United States, which election resulted from the great name he had acquired together with the gratitude of his fellow countrymen for his long tried and faithful services during a period of full five and thirty years.

In August 1845, he was at Corpus Christi, west of the *Nueces*, here he remained until March 1846; about the middle of that month he moved westward upon the *Colorado*.

"General Mejia, aid to the Mexican Commander" apprised General Taylor that if he crossed the *Colorado* it would be considered a declaration of war.

General Worth and his Staff were ordered to cross the river to Matamoras; having crossed the river by invitation, General Vega and some officers met him, the Despatches were declined.

General Taylor then began to throw up intrenchments—whilst so doing, he got possession of a proclamation, inviting men of all nations serving under the U. S. flag to desert.

General Ampudia arrived and sent an extravagant letter to General Taylor demanding that he should retire within 24 hours, or it would be looked upon as a declaration of war—to which the U. S. General returned a firm, manly and temperate reply.

In answer to a demand of General Ampudia to release two vessels bound to Matamoras and intercepted by General Taylor's order, he wrote an admirable letter bringing forward all the strong points in favor of the line of conduct he pursued, and exposing the weak points of his adversary: we regret that want of space will not allow us to insert this able composition.

Whilst one party was maintaining their ground at Fort Brown, opposed by a large Mexican force. General Taylor obtained decisive victories at Pulo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, where two brilliant battles were fought on two successive days, in which 1,500 Americans were opposed by 6,000 Mexicans, the former gained two complete victories and as told by an eye witness.—

"In truth, it was a series of brilliant skirmishes and heavy shocks, in which fifteen hundred fighting men met six thousand hand to hand—overwhelmed them with the precision of their volleys, and the steady coolness of the bayonet, and drove them from the field with the loss of their artillery, baggage, pack-mules, fixed ammunition, and near 2,000 stand of muskets."

General Taylor's appearance at this period is thus described by Mr. Thorpe, in his accurate account, of "our army on the Rio Grande."—

"The singular simplicity that marks General Taylor's personal appearance and habits, has become a subject of universal fame. It is curious that a soldier, so eminent in all the qualities of discipline, should be so citizen-looking in his own appearance. Commodore Conner, on the contrary, is an officer that is not only strict in his dress, but has an extra nicety about it. He appears in full and splendid uniform on all public occasions, being the exact contrast, in this particular, of General Taylor.

"At the proper time, Commodore Conner sent word to General Taylor, that he would come on shore to pay him a visit of ceremony. This put old 'Rough and Ready' into a tremendous excitement. If Commodore Conner had quietly come up to his tent, and given him a sailor's grip, and sat down on a camp-chest, and talked over matters in an old-fashioned way, General Taylor would have been prepared; but, to have the most carefully dressed officer in our navy, commanding the finest fleet, come in full uniform, surrounded by all the glittering pomp of splendid equipments—to a visit of ceremony, was more than General Taylor had, without some effort, nerve to go through with; but, ever equal to the emergencies, he determined to compliment Commodore Conner, and through him the navy, *by appearing in full uniform*, a thing his officers, associated with him for years, had never witnessed.

"In the meanwhile, Commodore Conner was cogitating over the most proper way to compliment General Taylor. Having heard of his peculiar disregard of military dress, he concluded he would make the visit in a manner comporting to General Taylor's habits, and consequently equipped himself in plain white drilling, and, unattended, came ashore.

"The moment General Taylor heard that Commodore Conner had landed, he abandoned some heavy work he was personally attending to about the camp, and precipitately rushed into his tent, delved at the bottom of an old chest, and pulled out a uniform coat, that had peacefully slumbered for years in undisturbed quietude, slipped himself into it, in his haste fastening it so that one side of the standing collar was three button-holes above the other, and sat himself down as uncomfortable as can well be imagined. With quiet step, and unattended, Commodore Conner presented himself at General Taylor's tent. The noble representatives of the army and navy shook hands, both in exceeding astonishment at each other's personal appearance.

"The wags of the army say, that the above contains the only *authentic* account of General Taylor's ever being 'headed,' and that since that time, he has taken to linen roundabouts, of the largest dimensions, with more pertinacity than ever."

The capture of Barita and Matamoras immediately followed the former, without firing a gun.

General Taylor was delayed the "greater part of the summer at Matamoras, waiting for the necessary means of prosecuting the invasion."

At length 22d Sept., 1846, the city of Monterey, "with its garrison of 10,000 men, its castles, redoubts, cannon and munitions of war, after three days desperate fighting, yielded to the Americans, with only 7,000 men, inspirited by the guiding genius of Taylor."

General Ampudia capitulated, placing the town in possession of General Taylor, with the greater part of the *materiel* of war.

Panas, and Saltillo, yielded to the Americans and were subsequently occupied without the least opposition.

A short time afterwards, Major-General Winfield Scott succeeded to the Chief-command, he, however, took a different theatre for the line of his operations. General Taylor, before separating from his faithful soldiers, thus addressed them.

"It is with deep sensibility that the commanding-general finds himself separated from the troops he so long commanded. To those corps, regular and volunteer, who had shared with him the active services of the field, he feels the attachment due to such associations, while to those who are making their first campaign, he must express his regret that he cannot participate with them in its eventful scenes. To all, both officers and men, he extends his heartfelt wishes for their continued success and happiness, confident that their achievements on another theatre will redound to the credit of their country and its arms."

He now withdrew to Monterey with only 600 men, but by February 1847, he had obtained "reinforcements raising his army to nearly 6,000 men."

Hearing that, Santa Anna intended to possess himself of the line of posts, between himself and Matamoras—our General determined to oppose him, and with that view, chose his own battle field in front of Buena Vista. Here General Taylor took up a very strong position, in a defile, well protected by deep and impassable gullies on one hand, and a succession of rugged ridges and precipitous precipices on the other. In this well contested battle, the Mexicans are supposed to have lost 2,000 men, a-fourth of them was left on the field of battle, whilst the Americans had only 267 killed and 456 wounded, many slightly—the field of battle was evacuated during the succeeding night, and the enemy retired eventually to San Louis Potosi.

*( To be continued.)*

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Californa.—The *Boston Shipping List*, states that the total number of vessels that cleared from the different ports of the United States, and of other commercial countries for California, from January 1st to 10th July was in 1849, 362; in 1850, 534; and at the latter period 44 vessels were up in the States for that place. The number of vessels which have sailed from the United States for California is 395 ships, 347 barques, 271 brigs, 212 schooners, 2 sloops, and 30 steamers—total 1,257.

Thus a place scarcely heard of two years ago, now gives employment to a mercantile marine almost as great, probably, as was possessed by all the States of Europe, except England, half a century ago.

The total amount of California gold received at the Mint of the United States, up to the 1st August last was 20,934,310 dollars, of which, 18,350,000 were received at the Philadelphia Mint.

The Gold coinage of the United States thus for this year, has averaged nearly two millions of dollars per month.—*Economist, August 25.*

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*( From Daily Alta California, September 2.)*

Planking the Streets.—We mentioned, yesterday, that one of the principal contractors to plank the streets had declined fulfilling his contracts. New engagements will have to be entered into, and the completion of the contemplated improvements must be somewhat retarded thereby; but, notwithstanding, it is supposed, by those best qualified to judge, that the grading and planking will be completed ere the winter rains set in.

The Valley of the Sacramento.—Young Fame has forestalled the public mind abroad with bright, enrapturing visions of the glorious valley, the theme of our musings, through whose broad fields the sparkling Sacramento waters "pour their golden waves along," and to follow at this late day with daubing pencil in mimicry of the fairy imagery, were to commit a wanton breach of respect for the adventurous spirit of the golden age. Associated as are the earliest and most ardent dreams of life in the golden land, in the breasts of youth, and even age, on distant shores, with the most constant, enchanting and enthusiastic visions of the great Sacramento region, it is common to hear and read of the wildest anticipations being formed, while its gorgeous glories have been linked in verse, and poured forth in song in more than fairy land brilliancy and splendor. The weary immigrant upon the burning plains sees, by the magic creation of the restless mind, broad fields of flowery verdure, and is animated not more by the thirst for gold in his toilsome journey, than the bright spectacle painted by the graceful pencil of warm and poetic fancy, which lends a charm to the new and untried region before him, heightened by the enchantment that distance imparts to the view. The adventurer by sea interweaves with honorable aspirations and bright hopes of future happiness, fond anticipations of life in the lovely valley of Sacramento. In short, this region, with its paradisical pleasures, is the promised elysium of the hopeful adventurer in the path of empire—is the "dim, indefinable of his day-dream."

Shall we detract from the fair picture so glowingly sketched by wayward fancy, by the intrusion of less poetic and more *practical* contemplations—by the commingling of reality with romance? Perhaps not. It is indeed time that these foolish phantasies were dispelled by tangible evidence of the true grandeur that reigns throughout the unrivalled valley of Sacramento—by a more enlightened and sensible understanding of its beauty and booty.

A large tract of arable land, neither densely timbered nor but sparsely bearing forests, well watered, although the surrounding soil is parched and hard during the summer months, lying between parallels 38 and 42 north latitude, is cleft by the swift waters of the Sacramento, and nourished and sustained by its ceaseless flow, as a life current, taking its name from the parent stream. The river courses through the middle of the valley and above Sacramento City has a large number of tributaries. Feather, Yuba, and Bear rivers all come rushing in at once. At the point of this disemboguement, the river becomes narrow, and as you ascend it becomes too rapid to be stemmed by a steamer of 14-horse power propulsion. Bute river, Stone, Deer, Chico, Hull and Cottonwood creeks each successively, from the right or left hand, join their waters with the Sacramento. Game abounds, and the river winds along between precipitate bluffs, now flowery margins, ever by its clear waters young forests growing up, and trees with bright foliage shading the banks. At Reading's ranch, in the head of the valley, the Sacramento flows out from among the hills, a "babbling brook."

A friend having passed the summer in this interesting and picturesque spot, promises us an occasional chapter on its resources and prospects. A large and industrious population is diffused over the soil of the upper Sacramento. Farms have been laid out, and crops sowed and gathered, within the year, by numerous settlers. The climate, though very warm, is healthy, and, to an acclimated person, invigorating all the year.

The well-known war correspondent of the *N. O. Picayune*, Freaner, has just returned from a long sojourn among the white diggers and copper-colored Diggers of that distant region. Trouble with some angered tribe of Indians caused various expeditions to be fitted out against them, until they have been finally and effectually subdued. The most successful explorations have been made this summer for gold in that quarter. The neighboring mountains bear profuse deposits of the precious metal. Among other successes of the enterprising citizens of upper Sacramento, a good immigrant route has been found, Mr. Freaner assures us, through the Sierra at Reading's.

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Lucubrations.—The departure of three splendid steamers within two days from the port of San Francisco, is an event calculated to induce many reflections. Loaded with their freights of the precious metals, and still more precious lives, like the blood that flows back to the heart from the extremities of the human frame, they bear away from this far digit of the great Union a full portion of the living and life-giving spirit of national prosperity, enterprize and gold, to be poured into and through the great aorta of the American heart on the eastern side of the Alleghanies. And all these millions from a land that two years ago was almost unknown to nearly all its present inhabitants, and the way to which could scarcely be found on chart or map.

We recollect distinctly the starting of the first ocean steamer from the States for Chagres. What doubt hung over the destinies of this country then, and also of the daring immigrants that set their faces hither. The Mayflower and the Puritans were recalled freshly to every mind, and many there were who imagined in the future a re-enactment of the sufferings, sorrows and frightful mortality of the "Old Colony." Was there to be another South Sea bubble, or was an empire to spring up here, far away from "the old familiar faces," that should rival it in wealth, exceed it in enterprize, and astonish the world with its magic phases from the desolations of barbarism to the advancement of civilization, prosperity and power!

How the friends left behind gazed long and thoughtfully upon the departing steamer, pregnant with the germs of a nation just about to burst into full being—Minerva like, clad in armor, strong and mature even at her birth. Who in that vast crowd could have been made to believe that in less than two years three splendid sea palaces would start from this then almost unknown port, nearly at the same time, laden with more treasure than ever took its departure at once for the dear fatherland. Yet such is true, and our eyes see it.

And what are our reflections now, when these sea cars leave us? Are there not feelings of pride and love for our country, for its free institutions and consequent freedom of soul and will, of body and intellect, of art and enterprise, that have followed in their train and made us what we are? Those ships and what is in them are the solution of a great problem. They are the glove thrown down by the spirit of Freedom daring the world to the test.

How many kindly recollections crowd the mind as we see them depart, bearing away our fellow citizens and friends to the dear scenes of youth, the firesides of home, the communion of the loved. And how many there be, at such times, who live over again years that have fled forever except in memory, and for a space wish themselves again in the loved haunts of other days. But the huge masses crowded with living nature and precious with yellow dust disappear, and they turn again to their occupation. On every side is the noise and tumult of progress, driven onward as with steam and galvanism and lightning. With the passing steamer fade away thoughts of former friends and homes till another departure, for a short space, wakes into life again their dormant longings. The ills of life are generally well balanced by their antidotes. Here, though severed far from old scenes and friends and ties that bind, most men are too busy to find time to grieve or be melancholy. They have not time. The world of California is dashing along like truth on electric wire, and he who stops to be sentimental will feel, as John Van Buren says, "like a dead man with the grass growing over him." We must moralise as we run, and indulge our poetic thoughts, if we have any, in the midst of picks and washers, bricks and redwood shavings.—Labor is king, enterprize wins the guerdon, and the best cure for home sickness is to dash into the turmoil and din of the busy mart.

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Anecdote of General Taylor.—The N. Y. Mirror, in relation of the firmness of General Taylor's character, and his attachment to the Constitution and the Union, says that when, a few days since, a delegation waited upon him to remonstrate against his liberal position on the Slavery question, and to talk of disunion as the inevitable consequence of the admission of California as a Free State, that he uttered these memorable words: "Gentlemen," said the President, "if ever the flag of disunion is raised within the borders of these United States while I occupy this chair, I will plant the stars and stripes along side of it, and with my own hand strike it down, if not a soul comes to my aid south of Mason & Dixon's Line!"

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New Buildings.—As an evidence of the rapid advancement and prosperity of this city, and the confidence that business men have in its stability and onward progress, we have only to refer to one fact among the many others of a like tendency, which is, that of the large number of buildings now being erected within the city bounds. No less than *two hundred* are in rapid progress of completion, and hundreds of persons stand ready to occupy them as soon as they are finished. This number of buildings does not include those contracted to be built, and for which the ground and materials are already selected. Among these two hundred many heavy fire proof buildings are to be found, and one large iron warehouse. Notwithstanding the great number of new buildings so recently erected, and those being in process of erection, rents are high and are likely to continue so.

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## PRICES CURRENT.

*Prepared Expressly for the Alta California,*

San Francisco, September 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BREAD STUFFS—** | | | |
| Chile Flour, 200lb. sacks, Drs. | 13. | a | 13.50 |
| Do. 100lb. | 6.75 | a | 7. |
| Do. 50lb. | 3.50 | a | 3.75 |
| Van D. Land, in sacks | 10.50 | a | 11. |
| Sweet Western | | | 11. |
| Galego, Haxalls | | | 12. |
| Buckwheat, prime, ½ bbls. | | | 7. |
| Corn Meal in bbls. sweet | | | 13. |
| Do. half bbls. | | | 6.50 |
| Navy Bread, prime, per lb. | | | .6 |
| Pilot Bread, do. | | | .7 |
| Crackers | .15 | a | .18 |
| Rice, India | [illegible] | a | .7 |
| Do. Carolina | .8 | a | .9 |
| Corn | .3½ | a | .4 |
| Split Peas | | | .18 |
| Barley | .6 | a | .6½ |
| Beans, American | | | .14 |
| Do. Chile | | | .16 |
| Oats | | | .5 |
| Hay | .3 | a | .4 |
| **BUILDING MATERIALS—** | | | |
| Bricks, per M. | 35. | a | 40. |
| Do. English | | | 50. |
| Do. fire | | | 60. |
| Do. face | | | 50. |
| Lime, (Thomaston,) Nom. | | | |
| Do. (Colonial) per bbl. Nom. | | | |
| Cement, per bbl | 5. | a | 5.50 |
| Lumber, by cargo, assorted per M. | 45. | a | 50. |
| Planed, per M. | | | 50. |
| Timber | 65. | a | 70. |
| Plank, per M. | 75. | a | 80. |
| Do. 3 inch, for planking streets, have advanced considerable above | | | 100. |
| Do. 1½ to 2 inch, clear | | | 100. |
| Cedar, for furniture | 80. | a | 125. |
| Shingles, Nom. | | | |
| Laths, Nom. | | | |
| Nails | .6 | a | .6½ |
| Paling, per 100 | 3. | a | 4. |
| Window Glass, per 100 | | | 5. |
| Sashes, per pair | | | 3. |
| Houses, Nom. | | | |
| **COAL—** | | | |
| Liverpool, orrel, per Ton | 33. | a | 35. |
| Sydney | | | 25. |
| Cumberland | | | 30. |
| Anthracite | | | 30. |
| **PROVISIONS—** | | | |
| Mess Beef, per bbl. | | | 18. |
| Prime Pork | | | 14. |
| Mess Pork | | | 24. |
| Do. half bbl. | 12.50 | a | 13. |
| Clear Pork | 27. | a | 28. |
| Do. half bbl. | 14. | a | 15. |
| Mackerel, No. 1 | | | 16. |
| Do. No. 2 | | | 14. |
| Shad | | | |
| Salmon | | | 16. |
| Codfish | | | 6. |
| Hams, prime per lb | | | .23 |
| Bacon, English | | | .17½ |
| Butter | .30 | a | .40 |
| Lard | .20 | a | .23 |
| Cheese | .20 | a | .35 |
| Salt | | | .4 |
| Do. Liverpool, in sacks | 2½ | a | 3 |
| Do. do. in bbl. | | | .6 |
| Potatoes, sweet, per lb., Dull | | | |
| Do. Irish | .4 | a | .6 |
| Onions | .25 | a | .30 |
| **TEAS—** | | | |
| Young Hyson, common | | | .50 |
| Do. do. superior | .75 | a | .80 |
| Souchong, common | | | .50 |
| Do. fine | .70 | a | .75 |
| Oolong, fine | | | .75 |
| Gunpowder | | | 1. |
| Imperial | | | 1. |

* Richard Taylor (father of the late President) was one of the first settlers in Kentucky, with several brave men he conquered the wilderness from the Indians, civilized the early settlement, assisted to frame the constitution of that state and became as [illegible] as he had been a brave settler in the wilderness.

† This battle was fought, on the [illegible]

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Departures. | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 26 | Huntingdon | A. barque | 385 | Coockaey | California | Aug. 29 | Ballast | Wolcott, Bates & Co. |
| " 27 | Mazeppa | B. schr. | 165 | Dowman | Hongkong | Oct. 10 | Opium | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| " 27 | Antelope | A. brig | 377 | Roundy | Hongkong | Oct. 8 | Opium | Russell & Co. |
| " 31 | Gallego | A. barque | 373 | Johnson | San Francisco | Sep. 4 | Ballast | Bull, Nye & Co. |
| " 31 | James Turcan | B. barque | 333 | Turcan | Hongkong | Sep. 29 | Sundries | Lindsay & Co. |
| " 31 | Zone | A. ship | 365 | Baxter | Hongkong | Sep. 21 | Sundries | Russell & Co. |
| " 31 | Horsburgh | A. ship | 542 | Osgood | Wh. & Hongkong | Oct. 5 | Sundries | Russell & Co. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 28 | Mazeppa | B. schr. | 165 | Dowman | Hongkong | Treasure | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| " 28 | Equator | B. brig | 235 | Carter | London | Tea & Silk | Lindsay & Co. |
| " 28 | Marmion | B. brig | 236 | Johnstone | Australia | Tea | Thos. Ripley & Co. |
| " 28 | Natchez | A. ship | 523 | Duryee | New York | Tea & Silk | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| " 30 | James Scott | B. barque | 340 | Suiter | Liverpool | Tea & Silk | Hargreaves & Co. |
| " 30 | Harriet Humble | B. ship | 485 | Bevis | London | Tea & Silk | Turner & Co. |
| Nov. 1 | Argyle | B. ship | 397 | Stafford | Amoy | Sundries | Turner & Co. |
| " 1 | Antelope | A. brig | 377 | Roundy | Hongkong | Treasure | Russell & Co. |

# SHIPPING IN PORT.

## MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination. | Intended despatch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ann Lockerby | Aug. 12 | B. ship | 465 | Berverley | Mackenzie, Brothers & Co. | London | Early |
| Brahmin | Oct. 17 | B. ship | 616 | McLachan | Lindsay & Co. | | |
| Clara Anna Maria | Oct. 15 | Dut. bq. | 205 | Bakeman | Mackenzie, Brothers & Co. | | |
| Corcyra | Oct. 6 | B. brig | 176 | Welsh | Gilman, Bowman & Co. | Singapore | Early |
| Favourite | Sept. 27 | B. barque | 232 | Leisk | Dent, Beale & Co. | London | Early |
| Gallego | Oct. 31 | A. barque | 385 | Johnson | Bull, Nye & Co. | New York | Early |
| Horsburgh | Oct. 31 | A. ship | 372 | Osgood | Russell & Co. | New York | Early |
| Huntingdon | Oct. 26 | A. barque | 542 | Coockaey | Wolcott, Bates & Co. | New York | Early |
| James Turcan | Oct. 31 | B. barque | 333 | Turcan | Lindsay & Co. | | |
| Lady Mary Wood | Oct. 22 | B. str. | 296 | Tronson | P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents. | Hongkong | 6th November |
| Leibnitz | Sept. 29 | Brem. sh. | 800 | Whitting | Wolcott, Bates & Co. | | |
| Mercurius | Sept. 29 | Dut. bq. | 467 | Venaman | Mackenzie, Brothers & Co. | | |
| Nestorian | Oct. 10 | A. ship | 695 | Bfish | J. M. Smith & Co. | New York | Early |
| Oneida | Oct. 10 | A. ship | 420 | Cressy | Bull, Nye & Co. | New York | Early |
| Pilot Fish | Sept. 27 | B. ship | 302 | Bruce | Turner & Co. | London | Early |
| Schah Jehan | Oct. 17 | B. ship | 786 | Johns | Russell & Co. | | |
| Sir John Beresford | Oct. 24 | B. barque | 272 | Tredgold | Blenkin, Rawson & Co. | | |
| Vancouver | Oct. 17 | A. ship | 518 | Fuller | Augustine Heard & Co. | New York | Early |
| Union | Aug. 15 | Sp. ship | 484 | Pardo | Russell & Co. | Manila | |
| Ylocano | Aug. 12 | Sp. brig | 227 | Martinez | Russell & Co. | Manila | |
| Zone | Oct. 31 | A. ship | 365 | Baxter | Russell & Co. | New York | Early |

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

| Vessels. | At | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Owners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clown | Woosung | B. brig | 152 | D'Bussche | P. & D. N. Camajee & Co. |
| Emily Jane | " | B. ship | 427 | Landers | Dent & Co. |
| Folkstone | " | B. ship | 406 | Jauncey | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Masdeu | " | B. bark | 236 | Chape | F. S. & N. M. Langrana |
| Mastiff | " | B. brig | 148 | Anderson | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. |
| Time | " | B. sr. | 110 | Lacy | P. F. Cama & Co. |
| Science | " | A. ship | 388 | Roundy | Russell & Co. |
| Snipe | " | A. brig | 170 | Endicott | Augustine Heard & Co. |
| William | " | B. brig | 130 | Duins | Gilman, Bowman & Co. |
| William the IV | " | B. bark | 178 | Thomson | Lindsay & Co. |

**Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.**

| Destination | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | 19,117 | 15,918 | 13,152 |
| Coastwise, | 2,059 | 2,186 | 1,660 |
| United States, | .. | 35 | 415 |
| Total | 21,176 | 18,134 | 15,227 |

**Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Pongees, | 35,930 pieces |
| Pongee Handkerchiefs, | 8,812 " |
| Crapes, | 695 " |
| Sarsnets, | 3,884 " |
| Fancy Silks and Satins, | 2,500 " |
| Raw Silk, | 416 bales=332 peculs |

## IMPORT CARGOES.

*Per Sir John Beresford:—*

3,200 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
5,400 " White do.
400 " Long Ells.
538 Peculs Sandal Wood.
266 Boxes Glass.
27 " Looking Glasses, value 94 dollars.
205 Packages Drugs, value 676 drs.
2,000 Bags Sugar, 2,000 Peculs.

*Per Zone:—*

5,500 Pieces Drills.
127 Packages Stores.

*Per James Turcan:—*

1,005 Pieces White Shirtings.
830 " American Drills.
80 " Long Ells.
232 Peculs Sandal Wood.
12,000 Bricks.
1,000 Tiles.

**TABLE**

*Showing the Import and Export Duties on British Trade, and Tonnage Dues on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of Shanghae during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

| | Duties. | Tonnage Dues. | Total Taels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843, | 24,101-9-9-0 | 985-0-0-0 | 25,086-9-9-0 |
| 1844, | 138,595-5-7-2 | | 138,595-5-7-2 |
| 1845, | 444,668-5-7-9 | 7,114-4-0-0 | 451,782-9-7-9 |
| 1846, | 483,658-5-8-8 | 5,349-9-0-0 | 489,008-4-8-8 |
| 1847, | 561,253-5-9-4 | 6,126-3-0-0 | 567,379-8-9-4 |
| 1848, | 456,384-7-8-4 | 5,959-5-0-0 | 462,344-2-8-4 |
| 1849, | 603,480-4-1-7 | 9,580-9-0-0 | 613,061-3-1-7 |
| Total, | 2,712,143-5-2-4 | 35,116-0-0-0 | 2,747,259-5-2-4 |

## CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

| Ships | From | Tons | Sailed | Plain Cottons Yards | Colored Cottons Yards | Printed Cottons Yards | Woollens Pieces | Long Ells Pieces | Worsted Pieces | Iron Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lively, | London | 277 | May 21 | 763,300 | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. |
| Larpent, | Liverpool | 614 | May 18 | 180,165 | .. | 389,800 | 4,385 | .. | .. | 31 |
| Viscount Sandon, | London | 540 | May 21 | 1,882,430 | .. | .. | 698 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cathaya, | Liverpool | 406 | June [illegible] | 1,710,661 | 83,140 | 22,740 | 2,284 | .. | .. | 44 |
| Confucius, | Liverpool | | July [illegible] | 960,750 | 81,690 | .. | 2,168 | .. | .. | .. |

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Season | Congou | Souchong | Sorts | H. Muey and Pouchong | Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1847-48, | 10,683,454 | 44,441 | 3,571 | 5,289 | 11,622 | 10,748,377 | 195,071 | 43,391 | 116 | 113,109 | 209,002 | 60,075 | 622,764 | 11,372,141 |
| Year 1848-49, | 10,232,449 | 18,400 | .. | .. | 85,523 | 10,336,372 | 117,714 | 238,034 | 49,223 | 803,981 | 595,496 | 171,543 | 1,973,991 | 12,310,363 |
| Year 1849-50, | 13,057,125 | 229,503 | 33,986 | .. | .. | 13,320,614 | 18,455 | 114,093 | .. | 137,602 | 328,607 | 48,124 | 646,883 | 13,967,497 |

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

| Season | Congou | Souchong | Pouchong | Total Black | Young Hyson | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Twankay | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1847-48, | 108,061 | 118,575 | .. | 226,636 | 755,559 | 122,866 | 246,009 | 104,267 | 170,926 | 115,414 | 1,514,151 | 1,740,787 |
| Year 1848-49, | 146,058 | 468,490 | 1,709 | 616,257 | 1,345,725 | 121,090 | 342,421 | 187,697 | 167,153 | 205,987 | 2,370,073 | 2,986,330 |
| Year 1849-50, | 812,536 | 836,293 | .. | 1,648,829 | 2,298,611 | 190,753 | 534,026 | 181,748 | 466,230 | 253,511 | 3,974,879 | 5,623,708 |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Season | Congou | Caper | Scented Caper | Souchong | Sorts | Flowery Pekoe | Orange Pekoe | Scented Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Total Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1848-49, | 33,877,570 | .. | 1,371,597 | 1,042,406 | 294,301 | 438,480 | 117,183 | 1,531,031 | 38,672,568 | 118,062 | 967,787 | 49,246 | 2,923,862 | 619,723 | 3,656,660 | 8,435,340 | 47,107,908 |
| Year 1849-50, | 39,552,200 | .. | 1,221,500 | 1,794,100 | 615,800 | 217,900 | .. | 2,447,400 | 45,848,900 | 18,500 | 918,500 | .. | 2,030,000 | 312,100 | 4,841,300 | 8,120,400 | 53,969,300 |
| Year 1849-50, Increase, | 5,674,630 | .. | .. | 751,694 | 321,499 | .. | .. | 916,369 | 7,664,191 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,184,630 | .. | 6,861,392 |
| Year 1849-50, Decrease, | .. | .. | 150,097 | .. | .. | 220,580 | 117,183 | .. | .. | 99,562 | 49,287 | 49,246 | 893,862 | 307,623 | .. | 314,940 | .. |

*Note.*—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

## EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

| Ships | Tons | Sailed | For | Congou | Souchong | Flowery Pekoe | Total Black. | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green. | Total Pounds. | Silk Bales | Silk Cases | Silk Piece Goods | Nankeen Pieces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Vessel | | | July Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 611 | .. | 87 | .. |
| 2 " | | | Aug. " | 147,520 | .. | .. | 147,520 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 147,520 | 263 | 65 | 481 | .. |
| 4 " | | | Sep. " | 367,840 | 13,310 | .. | 381,150 | .. | 53,810 | .. | 49,430 | 15,300 | 5,170 | 123,710 | 504,860 | 15 | .. | 148 | .. |
| | | | | 515,360 | 13,310 | .. | 528,670 | .. | 53,810 | .. | 49,430 | 15,300 | 5,170 | 123,710 | 652,380 | 889 | 65 | 716 | .. |
| Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Oct. 7 | Hongkong | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 50 | .. | 19 |
| Total from 1st July, 1850, to date | | | | 515,360 | 13,310 | .. | 528,670 | .. | 53,810 | .. | 49,430 | 15,300 | 5,170 | 123,710 | 652,380 | 914 | 115 | 716 | 19 |

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

| Ships Name | Tons | Sailed | For | Congou | Souchong | Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey | Sorts | Black Total Pounds | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Green Total Pounds | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Nankeen Pieces | Silk Piece Goods Packages | Hemp Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Vessels, | | | July Total | 848,700 | .. | 9,200 | .. | 857,900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 857,900 | 1,847 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 " | | | Aug. " | 3,407,611 | 89,100 | 77,693 | .. | 3,574,404 | .. | .. | 1,670 | 9,684 | 2,343 | 550 | 14,247 | 3,588,651 | 2,332 | 10,000 | 8 | 944 |
| 3 " | | | Sep. " | 1,023,326 | .. | 6,074 | 1,600 | 1,031,000 | .. | .. | 500 | 18,662 | 56,942 | 23,230 | 99,334 | 1,130,334 | 450 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | 5,279,637 | 89,100 | 92,967 | 1,600 | 5,463,304 | .. | .. | 2,170 | 28,346 | 59,285 | 23,780 | 113,581 | 5,576,885 | 4,629 | 10,000 | 8 | 944 |
| Blundell | 573 | Oct. 5 | London | 387,500 | 52,700 | .. | 900 | 441,100 | .. | .. | 3,100 | 15,500 | 49,200 | 4,600 | 72,400 | 513,500 | 345 | .. | .. | .. |
| Countess of Seafield | 450 | " 6 | London | 265,800 | 4,400 | 3,200 | .. | 273,400 | .. | .. | 2,400 | 10,900 | 31,200 | 1,300 | 45,800 | 319,200 | 1022 | 2,000 | 20 | .. |
| Moultan | 429 | " 3 | London | 269,208 | 46,028 | 29,313 | .. | 344,549 | .. | 889 | 12,230 | 16,092 | 19,837 | 4,124 | 53,172 | 397,721 | 761 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Emma Colvin | 560 | " 24 | London | 250,000 | 12,700 | 800 | 1,500 | 265,000 | 5,000 | .. | 10,000 | 54,500 | 57,000 | 8,500 | 165,000 | 430,000 | 697 | .. | .. | .. |
| Equator | 235 | " 28 | London | 135,100 | .. | .. | .. | 135,100 | 6,000 | .. | 10,000 | 13,000 | 3,500 | 550 | 33,050 | 168,150 | 870 | .. | .. | .. |
| James Scott | 340 | " 30 | London | 380,000 | .. | .. | 400 | 380,400 | .. | .. | 4,300 | 18,700 | 14,300 | 5,000 | 42,300 | 422,700 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total from 1st July, 1850, to date, | | | | 6,967,245 | 204,928 | 126,280 | 4,400 | 7,302,853 | 11,000 | 889 | 44,200 | 187,038 | 234,332 | 47,854 | 525,503 | 7,828,156 | 7,424 | 12,000 | 34 | 944 |

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

| Ships Name. | Tons | Sailed | For | Congou and Souchong. | Pouchong. | H. Muey and Pekoe. | Black. Total Pounds | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Green. Total Pounds | Grand Total Pounds | Raw Silk. Bales | Silk Piece Goods. Cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucy Elizabeth, | 335 | Sept. 6 | New York | 205,034 | .. | .. | 205,034 | 36,016 | .. | 3,990 | .. | 9,970 | 3,610 | 53,606 | 257,640 | 106 | .. |

Cargoes per *Annie Buckman*, *Reliance*, *Panama*, *Tartar*, *Candace* and *Natchez* to New York not yet ascertained.

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

| Season | Congou. | Souchong. | Sorts. | H. Muey and Pouchong. | Pekoe. | Total Black. | Twankay. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Young Hyson. | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Total Green. | Total Pounds. | Silk Total Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1844-1845, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,036,803 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 763,824 | 3,800,627 | 6,433 |
| 1845-1846, | 8,027,807 | 610,826 | 6,849 | 27,104 | 53,479 | 8,726,065 | 927,034 | 279,265 | 482,729 | 1,314,162 | 481,882 | 248,851 | 3,733,923 | 12,459,988 | 15,193 |
| 1846-1847, | 8,957,080 | 861,348 | 11,045 | 98,666 | 151,441 | 9,579,480 | 615,096 | 188,348 | 747,155 | 923,987 | 295,420 | 149,654 | 2,914,660 | 12,494,140 | 15,973 |
| 1847-1848, | 11,441,440 | 341,396 | 3,571 | 7,689 | 42,942 | 11,837,038 | 465,172 | 255,463 | 1,065,694 | 1,385,243 | 455,572 | 227,060 | 3,874,104 | 15,711,142 | 21,176 |
| 1848-1849, | 11,163,686 | 593,322 | .. | 3,753 | 92,676 | 11,849,637 | 600,472 | 393,901 | 1,357,396 | 2,760,543 | 878,671 | 458,654 | 6,449,637 | 18,308,074 | 18,134 |
| 1849-1850, | 15,422,745 | 1,125,896 | 35,816 | | 25,800 | 16,609,257 | 556,445 | 312,409 | 1,355,042 | 2,509,543 | 683,548 | 337,126 | 5,764,113 | 22,363,870 | 15,237 |

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